

XI. *A further contribution to our knowledge of African Phytophagous Coleoptera.* By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Read May 1st, 1901.]

PLATE X.

THE following is a list of my former publications on African Phytophaga:—

Transactions Entom. Soc. London, 1888.

Annales Soc. Entomol. de Belgique, 1893. (Species of *Lema*.)

Novitates Zoologicæ, 1894.

Deutsche Ent. Zeitsch., 1895.

Transact. Ent. Soc. London, 1895.

Proceedings Zool. Soc. London, 1897.

” ” 1898.

” ” 1900.

Ann. and Magaz. Natur. Hist. London, 1898.

The specimens, the subject of this paper, have been received partly from Mr. Guy Marshall at Mashonaland, Mr. Cecil Barker at Malvern, Natal, and partly from the Belgian Museum; the insects previously received have been described by me in the publications above mentioned.

The present paper deals with the *Crioceridæ*, *Clythridæ*, *Cryptocephalidæ*, *Chrysomelidæ* and *Eumolpidæ*. The *Galerucidæ* and *Halticidæ* will be the subject of the second part.

Lema sanguinipennis, sp. n.

Broad and robust, black, thorax dilated anteriorly, finely punctured, closely so behind the sulcus, elytra dark reddish with a sutural depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices costate at the sides near the apex only.

Length 8 millim.

Head with the portion between the eyes strongly raised and partly and divided posteriorly, sparingly punctured, eyes deeply notched, antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the second and third joint small, equal, twice the length of

the second one, terminal joints widened, but longer than broad; thorax strongly widened anteriorly, not longer than broad, the sides moderately constricted, the anterior angles obtuse, not tuberculiform, the surface with an obsolete fovea near the anterior angles, finely and irregularly punctured, the base broadly transversely sulcate, this portion more strongly and closely punctured than the rest of the surface, scutellum black, its apex truncate; elytra with an oblique depression below the base, the punctures large anteriorly and within the depression, much finer and more elongate in shape posteriorly, below and the legs black, clothed with thin greyish pubescence.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*).

This species, although closely allied to *L. rufipennis*, Lac., in coloration differs in its much smaller size and in the punctuation of the thorax and that of the elytra, the former part in *L. rufipennis* has a narrow and deep basal sulcus and the portion behind it is impunctate, while in the present insect the sulcus is broad and shallow, not well-defined, and the portion below it is strongly and closely punctured, the sculpturing of the elytra is finer and closer, almost striate-punctate, and the basal depression is wanting in Lacordaire's species. I received two specimens from Mr. C. Barker.

Lema pubifrons, Jac.

This species is subject to some variation in regard to the colour of the head and that of the legs, in some specimens the former is reddish, in others black, but the grey pubescence is constant, the thorax shows also in each case the anterior lateral groove besides the basal sulcus; specimens received from Mr. Barker at Malvern have the lower portion of the tibiæ and the tarsi blackish, and Mr. Marshall has forwarded specimens from Salisbury which have the posterior four femora entirely black, in all other respects all the specimens agree.

Lema ashantiensis, sp. n.

Black below, above rufous, thorax scarcely constricted at the sides, obsoletely sulcate anteriorly, distinctly so posteriorly, finely punctured at the middle, elytra sub-foveolate punctate, the interstices strongly costate at the apex.

Length 8-10 millim.

Head reddish fulvous at the base, the anterior portion black, the space between the eyes raised into two tubercles, the eyes deeply notched, antennæ extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, black, robust, the third and the following joints of nearly equal length and thickness, the terminal joints shorter; thorax not broader than long, the sides but little constricted at the middle, the anterior angles with a small tubercle, the disc with several rows of very fine punctures at the middle, the anterior portion with a short transverse sulcus at the sides close to the anterior margin and more or less distinct, the base with the usual sulcus well marked, scutellum truncate at the apex, elytra without any basal depression, sub-cylindrical, reddish fulvous, the punctures deep, large and closely placed especially so near the apex where they gradually diminish in size, the interstices at the same place strongly costate, below and the legs black, sparingly pubescent.

Hab. ASHANTI, West Africa.

Of this species I possess two specimens; it forms another link in the little group of African *Lema*'s to which *L. armata*, Lac., and *L. hottentota* belong, but differs from all of them in the structure of the thorax, the sides of which are better described as concave than constricted; the surface also is nearly smooth, not transversely plicate, and has another short sulcus anteriorly as described above; the elytra show no trace of a basal depression, and the antennæ and legs are entirely black as well as the under side.

Lema impressicollis, sp. n.

Black below, above fulvous, thorax transversely subquadrate, tuberculate anteriorly, the disc with two deep longitudinal sulci, elytra closely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices at the apex, convex.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head fulvous at the base, the anterior portion black, finely pubescent, the space between the eyes raised into two oblong elevations, eyes triangularly notched, antennæ nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, black, all the joints rather robust, the third and fourth equal, rather short; thorax slightly broader than long, strongly constricted at the middle, the anterior angles acutely tuberculiform, the basal sulcus deep, the disc with a deep longitudinal groove at each side, extending from the base to the transverse sulcus, the space below the latter transversely plicate, the rest of the surface impunctate, elytra with very deep and closely placed

punctures, which diminish in size posteriorly, where the interstices are also longitudinally costate, below and the legs black, clothed with very short yellow pubescence.

Hab. DELAGOA BAY.

I only know of a single specimen of this species, which differs entirely from any other *Lema* with which I am acquainted, in the two longitudinal deep thoracic grooves which are not foveiform but elongate and narrow, in other respects the species is allied to *L. armata*, Lac.

Lema bifoveata, sp. n.

Below black, above metallic dark greenish, thorax subquadrate, closely punctured, the sides feebly constricted, elytra with a deep fovea below the base of each, not very deeply punctate-striate, the ninth row not interrupted, the base of the tarsi often fulvous.

Length 4 millim.

Head remotely punctured, with deep central and lateral grooves, the eyes very large, deeply triangularly notched, antennæ scarcely reaching to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joints more or less fulvous below, the third and fourth equal, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax as broad as long, very feebly constricted at the sides, the anterior angles in shape of a small tubercle, the surface closely and strongly punctured except at the middle near the anterior margin, the basal portion with a feeble transverse-sulcus which extends a little way obliquely upwards at the sides, elytra with a deep oblique fovea near the suture below the base, with closely placed rather elongate punctures, distinct to the apex and larger within the foveæ, the interstices only costiform near the apex at the sides and impunctate, legs and the tarsi elongate, the base of each joint of the latter more or less fulvous.

Hab. NATAL, Jsipango, Malvern (*C. Barker*).

One of the smaller-sized species, and well distinguished by the closely-punctured thorax and its tuberculate anterior angles and by the deep elytral fovea, the entire upper surface is greenish æneous; *L. azurea*, Lac., is of double the size and has only an elytral depression.

Lema pulchella, Peringuey.

This seems to me to be a somewhat doubtful species, which the author compares with *L. chalcoptera* and *L. aenea*, Lac., but does not point out the differences; the

rufous patch at the top of the head is also more or less present in *L. chalcoptera*, and other differences I cannot see in the description which is scarcely detailed enough, nor is the exact locality of the species given.

Crioceris transvalensis, sp. n.

The head, antennæ, the breast and abdomen more or less black, thorax fulvous, subangulate anteriorly, the disc with deep punctures in rows, elytra closely punctate-striate, flavous, the suture black, the lateral margins reddish-fulvous.

Length 6 millim.

Of very elongate and narrow shape, the head deeply constricted behind the eyes, the neck and the vertex flavous, the space surrounding the eyes black, the latter very prominent and large, labrum flavous, antennæ very short and robust, black, the lower four joints shining, the rest pubescent, transversely widened; thorax slightly broader than long, strongly narrowed at the base, the anterior portion forming a round angle before the middle, the disc with a row of strong punctures at each side and another near the middle forming a semicircle, reddish-fulvous, the anterior and posterior margin narrowly flavous, scutellum black; elytra regularly and closely punctate-striate, flavous, the suture narrowly black in shape of a longitudinal stripe, the sides with a similar reddish-fulvous band, both not quite reaching the apex, below and the base of the femora black, the other parts of the legs and the sides of the abdomen flavous, tibiæ with a blackish stripe at their outer side.

Hab. TRANSVAAL.

This *Crioceris* agrees in structural details entirely with *C. balyi*, Har., likewise from Africa, but the markings of the elytra are entirely different and the latter are devoid of any transverse bands and their punctuation is more regularly and closely arranged. I possess a single specimen of this species.

Pocilomorpha fulvicornis, sp. n.

Black, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) fulvous, head and thorax pubescent, impunctate, elytra flavous, finely punctured and clothed with fulvous hairs.

Length 7 millim.

Head broad, the clypeus separated from the face by a transverse groove, the antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, fulvous, the lower four joints black, the fifth and following transversely

widened; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides widened at the middle, the surface with a transverse anterior and posterior sulcus, black, impunctate and clothed with grey pubescence, scutellum black, pubescent; elytra finely but not closely punctured, flavous, the pubescence fulvous, the suture extremely narrowly black, below and the legs black, clothed with long white hairs.

Hab. EAST AFRICA.

A small species of which I possess a single specimen without detailed locality and of similar coloration as *P. senegalensis*, Lac., the posterior legs are unfortunately wanting, the insect has the antennæ of *Poecilomorpha* and the thorax of *Leucastra* on account of the two sulci, although the posterior groove is very narrow, and either genus would have been suitable for its reception; the fulvous antennæ and the white long pubescence of the under side separates the species from *P. senegalensis*.

Poecilomorpha bicolor, sp. n.

Reddish-fulvous, shining, the antennæ and the anterior four legs black, thorax strongly angulate near the base, impunctate, elytra finely and remotely punctured, with short fulvous pubescence.

Length 7 millim.

Head rather strongly punctured between the eyes, clypeus separated by a deep transverse groove, palpi thin, fulvous, antennæ with the fifth and the following joints strongly transversely dilated, black, the basal joint obscure flavous; thorax with the sides strongly obliquely narrowed anteriorly and strongly angulate at the base with a deep transverse groove near the anterior margin and a more obsolete one near the base, the disc entirely impunctate and sparingly clothed with fulvous pubescence, elytra fulvous and shining, not closely but distinctly punctured and sparingly pubescent; below and the posterior femora fulvous, the latter with a black spot at the base, tibiæ and tarsi blackish, strongly clothed with yellowish hairs.

Hab. AFRICA, Niger-Benué Expedit. (*Bang-Haas*).

Of this species, which seems allied to *P. amabilis*, Baly, I received a single, apparently female, specimen from Dr. Staudinger and Herr Bang-Haas; the uniform coloration, the impunctate thorax and the colour of the legs separate the species from any of its allies; in my specimen the posterior femora are moderately thickened and do not extend to the apex of the abdomen, and their tibiæ are curved.

Pocilomorpha fasciaticollis, sp. n.

The lower part of the head and the under side and legs black, closely pubescent, thorax fulvous with a central longitudinal black band, elytra flavous, closely punctured, a spot on the shoulders and a transverse band near the apex black.

Length 12 millim.

Head fulvous at the vertex, the latter clothed with black erect hairs, finely punctured, the lower portion black, closely covered with long white hairs, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the fifth and following joints strongly transversely widened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded and widened at the middle, the disc without distinct sulci, fulvous and pubescent like the head, the middle with a narrow black band from the apex to the base; scutellum black, elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly, finely punctured, each puncture provided with a black hair, with a black spot on the shoulder and a broad transverse band below the middle, the rest of the surface flavous, below and the legs black, the latter and the breast thickly clothed with white pubescence, posterior femora strongly incrassate and extending beyond the elytra. (♂)

Hab. MASHONALAND, Mtoko's (*G. Marshall*).

Of this handsome species, Mr. Marshall has obtained both sexes, the female not differing from the male except in the broader thoracic band and the shorter posterior legs. I know of no other described species with similar coloration.

Leucastea dahomeyensis, sp. n.

Flavous, pubescent, thorax with a few fine punctures, subangulate near the base, elytra more strongly and closely punctured, black with stiff fulvous and black hairs.

Var. Entirely flavous, each elytron with a small black spot near the middle.

Length 8 millim.

Head sparingly punctured and clothed with single black hairs, the clypeus narrowly transverse, flavous like the labrum, apex of the mandibles black, antennæ extending beyond the base of the thorax, flavous, the terminal six joints thickened but not transverse; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, with an anterior and basal narrow sulcus, the sides produced into a rounded angle near the base, the disc with single black hairs and a few punctures, elytra remotely but more distinctly punctured than the thorax and similarly pubescent;

below and the legs flavous, the posterior femora of the male strongly thickened, the tibiæ densely pubescent, the tarsi sometimes infusate.

Hab. DAHOMEY, Porto Novo.

Of this species, several specimens, both of the typical form with black elytra and of the variety, were sent to me by M. Clavareau. I have not the least doubt that both represent the same species, the more so as both were obtained at the same locality, and as there is not the slightest difference in structural details. The species resembles somewhat *L. bimaculata*, Jac., from Mashonaland, but the latter is larger, the antennæ and the legs are black and the elytral spots are placed lower. All the species of this genus described by Prof. Westwood differ either in coloration or structurally.

Clythra lacordairei, sp. n.

Elongate and parallel, black, head strongly rugose, thorax transverse, rufous, strongly and remotely punctured, elytra fulvous, strongly punctured in closely approached rows, a spot on the shoulders, another larger one near the scutellum and a short transverse band near the apex, black, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous.

Length 6 millim.

Head black, sparingly clothed with extremely short silvery hairs, strongly rugosely punctured the punctures partly confluent, eyes large, the clypeus separated by an obsolete transverse depression, its anterior margin concave-emarginate, antennæ short, black, the second and third joint fulvous, the fourth and following joints strongly transverse; thorax transversely convex, twice as broad as long, the sides very feebly rounded, the surface very strongly and remotely punctured, scutellum broadly triangular, black, elytra strongly punctured in closely approached very irregular rows, very feebly lobed below the shoulders, pale fulvous, a small spot on the shoulders, a larger round one near the scutellum and a short, slightly curved band near the apex, abbreviated at the sides, black, below densely clothed with silvery pubescence, black, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, robust and the latter broad.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Headlands (*G. Marshall*).

The rugose head and its black colour, the strong and remote punctuation of the thorax, and the position of the elytral spots will distinguish this species.

Miopristis varipes, sp. n.

Below black, above testaceous, thorax strongly rugose, with two large black spots, elytra extremely closely and irregularly punctured, each with a small spot on the shoulders, one below it and another below the middle near the lateral margins, black.

Mas. The anterior legs very elongate, the femora dentate near the apex, preceded by shorter teeth, the tibiæ long and curved, mucronate, the tarsi elongate.

Var. The elytra with only one spot at the shoulders.

Length 6 millim.

Head broad, finely rugose, the upper portion black, the lower flavous, with an obsolete longitudinal central depression, antennæ extending below the thorax, black, the lower four joints flavous, the second and third very small, the fourth elongate and widened, the rest strongly transverse and triangularly dilated, the eyes broadly emarginate at the lower portion, thorax about one half broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, the posterior angles distinct, the disc rather swollen at each side, coarsely rugose and confluent punctured, pale fulvous with a large black patch at each side not extending to the apical margin, scutellum narrow, raised, black and shining, elytra less strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures extremely closely and irregularly placed, testaceous, the shoulders with a black spot, followed immediately by another smaller one near the margins and another one lower down in the same line, legs flavous, the anterior femora and their tibiæ more or less black above.

Hab. CAPE COLONY, Witenhage (*C. Barker*).

Amongst the many nearly similarly coloured species of this genus, described by Lacordaire and others, I cannot find one with which to identify the present insect. I would have referred it to *M. quadraticollis*, Lac., which is of entirely similar colour, but cannot do so on account of the distinctly transverse thorax of the species before me and the almost rugosely punctured elytra. I received three specimens from Mr. Barker, and another is contained in the Belgian Museum collection. These are all males, the female is unknown to me. In only one of the specimens are the three elytral spots distinct, in all the others there is only the humeral one present. *M. natalensis*, Jac., is certainly very closely allied, but the thorax in that insect is remotely punctured, the elytral punctuation is extremely fine and close, and the anterior legs are entirely black.

Miopristis hirta, sp. n.

Below black, pubescent, legs fulvous, thorax finely pubescent, black, the anterior margin fulvous, elytra finely, closely and semi-regularly punctured, testaceous, clothed with very short silvery pubescence.

Mas. The anterior legs very elongate, their femora strongly incrassate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Narrow and elongate, the head finely rugose and pubescent between the eyes, the upper portion black, the clypeus and labrum fulvous, clypeus triangularly emarginate at the anterior margin, antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, the second and third joint very small, the fourth and following joints triangularly dilated; thorax about one half broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides feebly rounded, the posterior angles obtuse, the surface impunctate, black, shining, sparingly clothed with grey pubescence, the anterior margin more broadly and the lateral ones very narrowly fulvous, scutellum triangular, pointed, black; elytra very finely and closely punctured in irregular rows, furnished with very short silvery pubescence, testaceous; below black, strongly pubescent, legs fulvous, the anterior femora of the male strongly dilated, finely serrate at their lower margin, the tibiæ long, mucronate at the apex, the first joint of the tarsi elongate, as long as the following joints together, the last joints more or less fuscous.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

This is an interesting little species on account of the pubescence of the upper surface, which is not found in any other of the genus. Mr. Marshall has forwarded two specimens, both males.

Miopristis melanocephalus, sp. n.

♂ Black, the head rugose, thorax fulvous, impunctate, elytra testaceous; extremely finely and closely punctured, legs flavous, the anterior femora dilated, black at the apex, the tarsi black.

Length 7 millim.

Head finely and closely rugose between the eyes, the vertex sparingly punctured, each puncture furnished with a whitish hair, clypeus triangularly emarginate, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, black, the apex of the basal joint and the following two joints fulvous, the fifth and the following one strongly triangularly dilated; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the

sides strongly rounded, the angles distinct but not strongly marked, the disc smooth and impunctate, with the exception of a few deep punctures at the middle of the anterior margin, scutellum black; the elytra narrower at the base than the thorax, pale testaceous, finely and closely punctured; below black, the femora fulvous, partly black below, the anterior ones strongly thickened and elongate, their inner surface rugose, the lower margin with a row of small teeth, the anterior tibiæ strongly curved, black and rugose, the apex with a long spur, the tarsi black, the first joint of the anterior ones as long as the following joints together.

Hab. CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody (*Rev. O'Neil*).

Quite distinct from *M. varipes* by the black and rugose head, the smooth thorax and finely punctured elytra; the same differences and the unspotted thorax and fulvous legs separate the species from *M. natalensis*, Jac. I received a single male specimen from the Rev. O'Neil.

Diapromorpha bomaensis, sp. n.

Black, head closely, thorax remotely but strongly punctured, shining, elytra regularly punctate-striate anteriorly, more irregularly so posteriorly, flavous, with a broad transverse black band below the middle, the shoulders with a small black spot.

Length 5 millim.

Head black, closely punctured at the middle, shining, with a small central fovea, clypeus nearly impunctate, its anterior margin triangularly emarginate, eyes nearly entire, large, antennæ black, the second and the following two joints fulvous; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior margin concave, the disc irregularly but rather strongly and remotely punctured, the punctures more closely placed at the sides and near the base, with very small punctures between the larger ones, scutellum triangular, black, with a few minute punctures; elytra rather feebly lobed below the shoulders, strongly punctate-striate, the striae much more closely placed and more irregularly so from the middle downwards, flavous, the black band broad, placed immediately below the middle, its anterior and posterior margin concave, leaving the apex in shape of a round spot and the anterior portion of the flavous ground colour; below and the legs black, clothed with grey pubescence.

Hab. CONGO, Boma.

I received two specimens of this species from M.

Clavareau at Brussels; it belongs to the small-sized insects of this genus and is not a very typical form, but the elytra are distinctly although not strongly lobed at the base, the pygidium is not covered by them and the legs are short and stout; the elytral pattern and the black thorax will easily distinguish the species.

Diapromorpha tigrina, sp. n.

Bluish-black below, densely clothed with silvery pubescence, above flavous, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, thorax with two broad longitudinal bands, remotely punctured, elytra closely and semi-regularly punctate, flavous, the extreme apex reddish fulvous, each elytron with three transverse black bands.

Length 8-9 millim.

Head flat, entirely covered with short, grey pubescence, antennæ half the length of the thorax, fulvous; thorax narrowed in front, the sides straight, the surface finely, irregularly and remotely punctured, the flavous portion impunctate, confined to the sides (narrowly at the base, broadly at the anterior angles) and to a thin medial stripe, which divides the black portion nearly to the base, scutellum black, impunctate, its apex truncate, elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures semi-regularly arranged in rows, with three oblique black bands, the first placed below the base, the second below the middle and the third near the apex, the latter being reddish fulvous in colour.

Hab. LUITPOLDKETTE, ORIENTAL AFRICA (Belgian Mus. and my collection).

Three or four very nearly similarly marked species are known from Africa of which *D. zebra*, Lac., and *D. tettentis*, Gerst., are the more closely allied forms; the two specimens before me are exactly similar, and seem to me to differ from the following species thus:—In *D. zebra* the legs are entirely black and the reddish spot at the apex of the elytra is wanting, this is also the case in *D. argentata*, Fab., and *D. tettensis*; in the latter species the elytra are also much more strongly punctured and the legs are black; *D. hæmorrhagica*, Gerst., has similar fulvous elytral apex but only two black bands instead of three; the female of the present insect is larger and has the usual fovea at the last abdominal segment.

Diapromorpha terminata, sp. n.

Black, thorax pubescent, strongly punctured, fulvous with a

central black band, elytra remotely punctate-striate, greenish testaceous, narrowly margined with black, the extreme apex yellowish-red.

Length 5-6 millim.

Head coarsely punctured and pubescent, black, the vertex divided by a deep central longitudinal groove, the space between the eyes more deeply punctured, epistome separated from the face by a fovea, its anterior edge nearly straight, labrum black, antennæ very short, black, the fourth and following joints strongly transverse; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides not much deflexed, the lateral margins nearly straight, the posterior angles obliquely rounded, the median lobe rather strongly produced, the surface crowded with deep and smaller punctures and clothed with grey pubescence, reddish-fulvous with a broad, medially nearly interrupted black band at the middle (in the female only indicated anteriorly), scutellum rather broad, rugosely punctured and pubescent; elytra somewhat flattened, the lateral lobes below the shoulders short and distinct at the base only, the punctures black and arranged in distant rows, the punctures themselves likewise distantly placed, the ground colour a pale greenish testaceous, all the margins narrowly black, the basal one ending in a black spot in front of the shoulders, the latter faintly but the apex of each elytron bright yellowish-red, below and the legs black, closely covered with white pubescence, the abdomen closely and strongly punctured.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Of this interesting little species Mr. Marshall has sent an apparently male and female specimen, the latter only differing in being larger and having a broader head and shorter mandibles, the anterior tarsi in the male are also rather more slender; the species is of entirely different coloration than any other *Diapromorpha* or *Peploptera*, and differs further from most in the pubescent thorax, although agreeing in the elytral lobe and uncovered pygidium.

Peploptera fulvitaris, Jac.

This species is identical with *P. zambesiana*, Pering. (Trans. S. A. Phil. Soc. 1886), as pointed out to me by Mr. Marshall, who compared my species with that of Mr. Peringuey. I unfortunately overlooked this author's paper, so my name for the species cannot stand.

Peploptera humeralis, Jac. (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1897).

It is quite possible that this species is identical with

P. abyssinica, Lefèv. (Revue et Mag. Zool. 1877), but the author described the species from a female specimen and gives the colour of the tarsi as rufous, while they are black in *P. humeralis*. I have also received a specimen from Mashonaland from Mr. Marshall which I must refer to this species, as it agrees in nearly everything and in the shape of the penis; this latter is of robust shape, widened at the apex, the opening of the latter large, its lower edge produced into a point and furnished with long bristle-like hairs, the upper margin of the cavity triangularly produced, truncate at the middle.

Peploptera curvilinea, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the apex of the tibiæ more or less fulvous, thorax reddish-fulvous with a broad central black band, finely and sparingly punctured, elytra flavous, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, a sutural, medially constricted band and another at the lateral margin, curved inwards at the apex, black.

Length 6 millim.

Head black, shining, the vertex swollen, the space between the eyes strongly rugose-punctate, separated from the vertex by a depression, eyes elongate, slightly notched, palpi black, their basal joint fulvous, antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly straight, the median lobe slight, the surface very sparingly and minutely punctured, reddish-fulvous, with a broad, posteriorly strongly widened black central band, the disc with a distinct transverse short groove near the base at each side, scutellum black, triangular; elytra with regular and deep rows of punctures, flavous, the posterior portion narrowly margined with black, the sutural band widened posteriorly and not extending to the base or apex, the lateral ones widened at the shoulders, often in shape of an elongate spot, its apex curved towards the suture, nearly touching the sutural band, below clothed with silvery pubescence.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*).

Again closely allied to *P. dorsata* and *P. trilineata*, Lac., but differing in the single broad central band of the thorax, the distinct lateral groove of the latter, the shape of the sutural and lateral bands of the elytra and the partly fulvous tibiæ; nine specimens received from Mr. Barker all exactly agree in this respect, the sexes were taken "in coitu"; the penis is short and broad, the upper

edge broadly truncate, the lower one produced triangularly, the apical cavity partly occupied by a very convex or curved ball-like projection.

Peploptera barkeri, sp. n.

Black, the head impubescent, thorax scarcely perceptibly punctured, fulvous, with a central black band and two lateral spots, elytra strongly and regularly punctate-striate, flavous, a sutural band, a humeral spot and another lateral band, slightly curved at the apex and abbreviated near the latter, as well as the legs black.

Length 4-5 millim.

One of the smallest species of the genus, which might easily be mistaken for a small variety of the preceding one but certainly distinct on account of the totally differently structured penis; the head is not pubescent as in *P. curvilinea*, strongly punctured in front of the eyes only, not rugose; the clypeus is broad and with a few punctures only, the antennæ are black with the second and third joint fulvous, thorax very minutely and irregularly punctured, fulvous, the middle with a broad black band strongly constricted anteriorly, the sides with a small black spot and a distinct transverse depression, the median lobe is margined with black and has a row of punctures as is generally the case, scutellum black, triangular and impunctate, elytra with a transverse depression below the base, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the apex nearly impunctate, narrowly margined with black, the sutural band widened posteriorly and not extending to the base nor apex, the marginal one commencing below the shoulders and reaching as far as the sutural band, its apex curved inwards, the shoulders with a subquadrate black spot.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*); also DUNBRODY, Cape Colony (*Rev. O'Neil*).

The pattern of the elytra in this species is identical with that of many others, but the very small size, sculpturing of the head, and principally the structure of the penis will at once distinguish it; this latter organ is of very complicated structure, short and stout, the upper surface deeply channelled with the sides in shape of acute ridges which join in front in shape of a deflexed triangular apex; the lower margin of the penis is produced into a triangular point, deeply hollowed out above, between this upper and lower margin are two spoon-shaped projections, one at each side, which partly fill up

the frontal cavity. It will be seen by this that the examination of the male organ is absolutely necessary in separating these very closely allied forms, and as Lacordaire has never done this it is almost impossible to recognize with certainty many of his species or to know to which of them his varieties belong.

Peploptera irregularis, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax finely punctate, reddish-fulvous with three longitudinal black bands, elytra flavous, irregularly and closely punctured, a sutural anteriorly interrupted stripe and a more narrow lateral one, black, the four posterior tibiæ more or less flavous.

Var. The lateral stripe only distinct at the middle, the shoulders with a black spot.

Length 7-10 millim.

Head depressed, black, rugosely punctured throughout, finely pubescent at the sides, the anterior edge of the clypeus but little emarginate, antennæ short, not extending to the middle of the thorax, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the fifth and following joints transverse; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded before the middle, straight at the base, the anterior margin only half the width of that of the posterior one, the surface sparingly and very finely punctured, reddish-fulvous, with a central and two lateral longitudinal black bands, which are frequently interrupted anteriorly, the middle one pointed, the others placed at some distance from the lateral margins and blunt at their ends, scutellum short and triangular, black; elytra with the lateral lobes strongly produced, rather finely and very closely punctured, the punctures placed in very closely approached and irregular rows, flavous, with a sutural and lateral black band, not extending to the base nor the apex; below closely covered with white silky pubescence, black, the posterior four tibiæ more or less flavous at their apex.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*); also TRANSVAAL.

I cannot identify this species with any of those described by Lacordaire or since, but would have placed it with *P. dorsata* to which at all events it is closely allied, the irregular and close punctuation of the elytra however differs entirely from that of the last-named insect, Lacordaire especially speaking of 10 more or less distinct rows of punctures and an impunctate thorax; there are a

dozen specimens before me which only vary in the shape and size of the elytral bands, these being sometimes very narrow and the lateral ones often interrupted, in all the specimens the posterior four tibiae are entirely or partly fulvous; the male differs in having very broad anterior tarsi. There will be no difficulty in separating this species from most of its allies which have but one or two amongst them in which the elytra are nearly similarly sculptured but differing again in the markings and that of the thorax; the penis also differs from those of the allied forms but is somewhat similar to that of *P. marshalli*, it is short and robust, the lower edge of the widely-opened cavity is produced into a long and rather pointed projection and is fringed with long hairs, the upper portion of the cavity is but slightly and bluntly produced, the sides of the cavity are occupied by another pointed and long lamina or projection between which a long, curved bristle springs; the two male specimens which I have examined show no difference whatever in this respect. It will be seen therefore that the species is doubtless distinct from the others described here.

Peploptera marshalli, sp. n.

Black, the head rugose, thorax fulvous with a central black band, elytra flavous, moderately strongly and regularly punctate-striate, a sutural and a narrower lateral stripe abbreviated posteriorly and connected by a transverse band near the apex and a spot on the shoulders black.

Length 7 millim.

Head black, longitudinally strigose at the middle, antennae not extending to the base of the thorax, black, the third and fourth joint fulvous, the fifth and following ones strongly transverse; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides feebly rounded and obliquely narrowed in front, the disc with a few minute punctures and a slight transverse groove at each side near the base, fulvous, the middle with a longitudinal black band which is suddenly and angulately widened from the middle to the base, the latter with some stronger punctures at the margin, scutellum triangular, black; elytra with strongly developed post humeral lobes, regularly and not very deeply punctate-striate, flavous, with a broad sutural and a narrow marginal black band, not extending to the base and connected near the apex by another transverse fascia which narrows towards the lateral margins, the apex of the elytra nearly im-

punctate and narrowly margined with black ; below densely clothed with silvery pubescence.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

In spite of great resemblance to several other species of similar colorations, the present one is evidently quite distinct as proved by the structure of the male organ ; this latter is short and cylindrical, abruptly truncate at the apex, the deflexed portion is perpendicular and provided with a strong central ridge, while the sides are concave or hollowed, the lower edge ends into an acute triangular point. In distinguishing this species, the size of the insect, the regular punctate-striate elytra and the structure of the penis will assist in its determination.

Eltheomorpha epistomata, sp. n.

Elongate and parallel, pale fulvous, apical joints of the antennæ fuscous, clypeus subquadrately emarginate, head and thorax impunctate, elytra extremely minutely and sparingly punctured, the breast fuscous ; elytra feebly lobed below the shoulders.

Var. Below entirely fulvous.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head fulvous, shining, with a deep fovea between the eyes, the space between them with a few very minute punctures, eyes large, distinctly notched below, the epistome deeply and subquadrately emarginate, the sides of the emargination dentiform, labrum flavous, antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, fulvous, the apical joints more or less fuscous, the third and fourth joint equal, short, the fifth and following strongly triangularly dilated ; thorax about one half broader than long, subquadrate, the sides nearly straight, the median lobe scarcely marked, the surface with a narrow transverse sulcus near the anterior and posterior margin, entirely impunctate, very shining, the extreme base accompanied by a few irregularly placed punctures, somewhat obliquely depressed in front of the scutellum, the latter smooth, truncate at the apex ; elytra subcylindrical, extremely finely punctured when seen under a strong lens, the punctures somewhat arranged in rows, the sides below the shoulders feebly but distinctly lobed ; below and the legs fulvous, the breast black, clothed with whitish pubescence, anterior legs somewhat elongate, robust, the tarsi broad.

Hab. CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody (*Rev. O'Neil*) ; NATAL, Estcourt.

This species cannot be mistaken for any of those described by Lacordaire from South Africa, on account of the deeply emarginate epistome in connection with the scarcely perceptibly elytral punctuation; their lobed epipleuræ will separate the species from any similarly coloured *Gynandrophthalma*, and the subquadrate thorax which has all the angles distinct from *Diapromorpha*.

Barybæna humeralis, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ flavous, thorax fulvous with some piceous spots, impunctate, elytra finely and closely punctured, flavous, the shoulders with a small black spot, the suture posteriorly extremely narrowly black.

Mas. Thorax strongly transverse, broader than the elytra, the anterior legs elongate, the femora strongly incrassate, the tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the tarsi slender.

Fem. Thorax not wider than the elytra, strongly punctured anteriorly, legs and tarsi scarcely elongate.

Length 3 millim.

Mas. Head strongly and closely punctured, black, shining, the anterior margin of the epistome nearly straight, mandibles large, more or less fulvous, antennæ black, the lower four joints flavous, the fifth and following joints transverse, triangularly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the posterior angles obsolete, the surface impunctate, with the exception of a small number of punctures at the middle of the anterior margin, the disc pale fulvous, with six more or less distinct elongate piceous spots, placed transversely, scutellum pointed, black, elytra finely punctured in closely approached very irregular rows, the extreme apex nearly impunctate, the posterior portion of the suture extremely narrowly and a spot on the shoulders black, below and the legs black.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*).

This little species, of which I received both sexes from Mr. Barker, agrees in everything with the other ones described by Lacordaire as regards structural characters, but is of small size, and differs in the black shoulder spot and similar coloured posterior portion of the suture; the female might easily be mistaken for another species since the thorax is remotely but strongly punctured, but both sexes were taken by Mr. Barker "in cop."

Barybæna lurida, Lac.

Fem. Fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ black, the head and thorax impunctate, elytra finely and closely punctured, with a round spot at the base and another near the apex black.

Length 5-6 millim.

Of this species Lacordaire only knew the male sex. Through the kindness of Mr. Barker I have now received both sexes taken "in copula" at Malvern, Natal, and am enabled to give the above description of the female which, unlike the male, has two black spots on each elytron; the thorax is also shorter, more transversely shaped, and the sides are more strongly narrowed anteriorly; the anterior legs are as usual much shorter, and the femora much less thickened; the head like that of the male may either be black or fulvous as well as the legs. There are several other smaller species of different genera of *Clythridæ* of similar coloration found in Africa, but the present one remains distinct on account of the slender antennæ, the shape of the thorax and the short tarsi.

Camptolenes brevitarsis, sp. n.

Black, the head, thorax and the under side finely pubescent, thorax scarcely punctured, the anterior and lateral margins fulvous, elytra opaque, finely and closely punctured, fulvous, a spot on the shoulders, another before the middle near the suture and a transverse band below the middle black.

Var. Elytra without any spots.

Mas. Mandibles large and robust, curved at the apex, the anterior legs moderately elongate, the tarsi short and subtriangular.

Length 8 millim.

Head broad, clothed with fine yellow pubescence, the epistome depressed, its apex truncate, pubescent, labrum fulvous, mandibles deeply sulcate and pointed, the eyes emarginate, the sides below subquadrately produced, antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the fourth joint elongate, triangularly widened, the following strongly transversely serrate, thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, with a narrow margin, the posterior margin straight at the sides, strongly produced at the middle, the surface sparingly impressed with a few minute punctures, black at the basal portion and finely pubescent, the anterior part smooth, shining and fulvous, this colour extending to the sides, broadly anteriorly, narrow near the base, scutellum

broad, finely rugose ; elytra very finely and rather closely punctured, fulvous, opaque, the shoulders with a black spot, another spot is placed below the scutellum near the suture and a narrow transverse black band below the middle not extending to either margin, the anterior legs in the male elongate, the femora robust, the tibiæ slightly curved and dilated at the apex, not mucronate at the latter part, the first joint of the anterior tarsi only slightly longer than the second, triangularly dilated and comparatively short.

Hab. MALVERN, South Africa (*C. Barker*).

Of this species I have received four male specimens but no females from Mr. Barker ; there is no described species to my knowledge which may be referred to this insect, and which I have placed in *Campptolenes* on account of the pubescent head and thorax ; the large mandibles and the short tarsi will help to separate the species from any of its allies.

Titubœa lefèvrei, sp. n.

Black, the labrum fulvous, thorax strongly transverse, fulvous, impunctate, elytra strongly and closely punctured, flavous or fulvous, a spot on the shoulders (sometimes obsolete), two, placed transversely before and two others below the middle, black.

Length 9 millim.

Elongate and parallel, the head black, the vertex smooth, the space between the eyes longitudinally rugose, labrum fulvous, antennæ black, the fourth and following joints very strongly transversely serrate ; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides and the posterior angles strongly rounded, the median lobe broadly produced, very narrowly marginate, the disc entirely impunctate, fulvous, rather paler anteriorly, scutellum black, rather long and pointed, impunctate, elytra strongly punctured in closely approached, irregular rows, each with an obscure spot on the humeral callus and four others placed obliquely and transversely before and below the middle, black, of these, the lower two spots are nearly united in shape of a band in one specimen ; below and the legs black, the anterior legs elongate, the first joint of their tarsi scarcely as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. KABAMBARÉ, Africa (Collect. Belgian Mus. and my own).

Closely allied in its system of coloration to *T. sanzibarica*, Lefèv., but in that species the thorax has two black bands

and the elytra are very minutely punctured; the two specimens before me seem to belong to the female sex only.

Gyriodera sublævicollis, sp. n.

Below and the head black, thorax strongly transverse, nearly impunctate, fulvous, elytra strongly and closely punctured, fulvous, a spot on the shoulders, and two others placed transversely below the middle, black; tibiæ and tarsi flavous.

Mas. Mandibles robust, the anterior legs elongate as well as the first joint of their tarsi.

Fem. Smaller, thorax less strongly transverse, the anterior legs less elongate.

Length ♂ 7, ♀ 6 millim.

Short and robust, the head finely and closely punctured at the vertex, transversely grooved between the eyes, the space between the latter closely rugose, the clypeus shining, sparingly punctured, its anterior margin concave, mandibles robust, antennæ nearly extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the fourth and the following joints strongly transverse; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides obliquely narrowed anteriorly, strongly rounded near the base and widened at the same place, the basal margin nearly straight, the median lobe scarcely produced, and narrowly black, the disc swollen at the middle, obsolete grooved at each side near the anterior and posterior margin, the sides with some very fine punctures, the anterior margin with a more strongly punctured slight depression at the middle, the rest of the surface impunctate; scutellum elongate, raised and pointed, black; elytra not more than twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed posteriorly, strongly and closely punctured in irregular rows, the interstices finely wrinkled and very minutely punctured, fulvous, a round spot on the shoulders, a very small spot near the scutellum (absent in the female) and two others directly below the middle, black, below and the femora black, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, the latter robust, the anterior first joint as long as the following joints together.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*).

Gyriodera seems to me to be the only genus for the reception of this species on account of the swollen disc of the thorax, the comparatively short elytra, and the non-mucronate tibiæ; the sculpturing of the thorax differs from that of the other species of this genus in not being rugose; for the convenience of determination *Gyriodera* is, I think, rightly separated from *Titubœa* by Lacordaire,

in which latter genus species are placed, having more elongate tibiæ and tarsi as well as elytra.

Gynandrophthalma triplagiata, sp. n.

Fulvous, the breast and abdomen black, head finely punctured, thorax impunctate, elytra very finely punctured in closely approached rows, a spot on the shoulders and two larger ones, placed transversely below the middle, black.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 millim.

Head with three deep but small foveæ between the eyes, punctured in front of the latter and at the vertex, fulvous, shining, the clypeus nearly impunctate, transverse, its anterior margin nearly straight, labrum testaceous, antennæ with the lower five joints and the outer margins of the following three, fulvous, the rest black, the fifth to the eleventh joint triangularly dilated; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, the sides rounded, the disc smooth and impunctate with the exception of some few punctures at the middle near the anterior margin, scutellum black, its apex strongly raised, the base depressed and sparingly punctured; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured in indistinct rows, pale fulvous with an elongate black spot on the shoulders and two others (the inner one the largest and oblong) placed transversely below the middle; under side black (the thorax excepted) densely clothed with white pubescence, legs entirely fulvous, tarsi rather slender.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Mr. Marshall sent two exactly similar specimens, only varying in size, of this very distinct species, which seems allied to *G. foveiceps*, Lac., in regard to coloration, but that species is only 3 millim. in length and has a black and rugose head.

Gynandrophthalma picturata, sp. n.

Below piceous, the tibiæ and tarsi (sometimes flavous) and the head black, thorax sparingly punctured, fulvous with two large black spots, elytra strongly and very closely semipunctate-striate, flavous, a transverse band near the base and another near the apex connected by a subsutural stripe, black.

Var. Thorax with four spots placed transversely.

Length 3 millim.

Of narrow and parallel shape, the head black, strongly but remotely punctured between the eyes, the vertex smooth and shining,

the clypeus triangularly emarginate, labrum black, the antennæ very short, piceous, the lower two joints obscure fulvous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the lateral margins rounded, the median lobe very slightly produced, the disc very sparingly and deeply punctured, the punctures irregularly placed, fulvous, a large irregular patch at each side and a small spot at the middle, black; scutellum black; elytra strongly punctured in closely approached irregular rows, distinct nearly to the apex, flavous with a longitudinal short subsutural black stripe which is connected anteriorly and posteriorly by a short transverse band not extending to either margins nor to the base and apex, the hind margin of the posterior band is concave; below and the legs blackish, closely covered with grey pubescence, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less fulvous.

Hab. CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody (*Rev. O'Neil*).

Differing from any of its African allies in the strong and semi-regular punctuation of the elytra in connection with the markings of the latter which resemble an I. In the variety the thorax has two larger and two smaller spots placed transversely.

Gynandrophthalma capensis, sp. n.

Below black, finely pubescent, the legs fulvous, above testaceous, the head black, thorax nearly impunctate with a large lateral and a small central black mark, elytra finely and closely punctured, each elytron with a short black band near the suture, widened at the ends, a spot on the shoulder, another near the lateral margin and a \wedge shaped mark near the apex, black.

Length 5 millim.

Head finely rugose near the eyes and in the centre, the vertex smooth, black, the clypeus triangularly emarginate, labrum black, the palpi fulvous with black apical joint, antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third very elongate; thorax nearly twice and a half broader than long, the lateral margins strongly rounded near the base, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the median lobe feebly produced, the surface with a few minute punctures, with an obsolete transverse groove near the anterior margin, testaceous, shining, the sides with a large black transverse patch, the middle with a round spot; scutellum black, broad, its apex truncate, its base with some fine strigæ; elytra closely punctured in irregular rows, testaceous, with a short black stripe at the middle close to the suture, the ends of which are rather suddenly thickened, an elongate spot is placed on the shoulders and a smaller

one below the middle at the lateral margins, lastly an angulate mark in shape of a Λ is situated near the apex of each elytron; below black, finely pubescent, the legs fulvous, the tarsi obscure fuscous, rather slender.

Hab. CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody (*Rev. O'Neil*).

This species almost exactly agrees in the elytral markings with *G. picturata*, but differs quite in the sculpturing of the head, in the additional markings of the elytra, their less regularly punctured surface, in the colour of the legs and in the general larger size. I received a single, apparently male, specimen from the Rev. O'Neil.

Gynandrophthalma bicolor, Jac.

Mr. Barker has sent some specimens which I believe to be this species, which are much larger in size, probably females, and which agree with Lacordaire's *G. basipennis* in every respect; but one of the specimens has the coloration of my *bicolor*, so that I am inclined to believe that the latter species is only a variety and the male of that of Lacordaire's, which is no doubt subject to great variation. The author described his species from a single female specimen.

Gynandrophthalma malvernensis, sp. n.

Black, the thorax fulvous, impunctate, the elytra strongly punctured in closely approached rows, fulvous, a sutural band, abbreviated and widened at the apex, another band near the lateral margin (sometimes joined to the sutural one posteriorly) and a spot on the shoulders black, femora and tarsi more or less fulvous.

Var. (a) The black elytral bands united from the middle downwards, the apex fulvous.

Var. (b) Elytra without the humeral spots, the legs entirely fulvous.

Length 3-4 millim.

Head black, smooth and shining, impunctate, with a small fovea between the eyes, the clypeus not separated from the face, triangularly emarginate at the apex, labrum and palpi black, antennæ blackish, the lower three joints fulvous, terminal joints gradually transversely widened, not triangular; thorax more than twice as broad as long, not or scarcely narrowed anteriorly, fulvous, entirely impunctate, the median lobe only indicated with a short row of punctures, scutellum black, impunctate; elytra with closely approached and strong

rows of punctures, the interstices slightly rugose, the suture with a broad, posteriorly widened band which is nearly connected at the apex with another marginal black short band which extends slightly further down than the sutural one, the shoulders with another round black spot; below and the femora black, finely pubescent, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*); DUNBRODY (*Rev. O'Neil*).

Well distinguished from any other species of the genus by the nearly rugosely punctured elytra and their markings; in the variety *a* the black bands are united, forming a broad subquadrate patch which does not quite extend to the apex and is angulately narrowed at the base.

Cryptocephalus mashonanus, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, head with a flavous patch, thorax impunctate, black, with three flavous spots, elytra finely punctate-striate, black, a transverse spot at the base, the sides anteriorly, a spot below the middle and another at the apex, flavous.

Var. Thorax with two spots only, one at each side.

Length 3 millim.

Head black, the lower portion finely rugose and opaque, the entire upper part occupied by a large subquadrate flavous patch extending to each eye and minutely punctured, labrum black, antennæ short, extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, the basal joint black above, the terminal six thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the posterior angles moderately produced, the surface convex, entirely impunctate, black and very shining, the sides with a semi-crescent flavous spot, the middle with another one, narrow and lozenge-shaped, not extending to either margin, scutellum longer than broad, black, the base with a small fovea; elytra finely and regularly punctate-striate, rather opaque, with four flavous spots, one at the base near the scutellum, another below the middle near the suture, one at the apex, of transverse shape and limited by the narrow black apical margin, and the fourth, of elongate shape at the sides and extending downwards as far as the sutural spot, its inner margin deeply concave at the middle; below and the legs black, the femora strongly thickened, the prosternum narrowly elongate, its apex truncate.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

I must separate this species from *C. gorteriæ*, Linn., and one or two other similarly marked African forms on account of the shape, number and position of the thoracic spots; according to Suffrian, *C. gorteriæ* has four yellow spots on the thorax and the posterior margin of the latter is deeply serrate, of which I can see no trace in the species before me; the spot at the sides of the thorax is also of different shape, and there is no trace of a spot at the anterior margin of the thorax. The above description applies to a specimen in my collection from Africa of which I have no detailed locality, the variety I received from Mr. Marshall; it agrees in everything with the type but the median yellow spot of the thorax is absent.

Cryptocephalus barkeri, sp. n.

Flavous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the breast black, thorax impunctate with four basal and two central black spots, elytra finely punctate-striate, the suture, an angulate transverse band before, another below the middle, the lateral and apical margins (the basal portion excepted) and a spot on the shoulders black.

Length 5 millim.

Head minutely and closely punctured, flavous, without impressions, the clypeus rather deflexed, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal five joints flavous, the third and fourth joint equal, shorter than the following ones; thorax strongly widened at the middle and narrowed anteriorly, the lateral margins nearly straight, the surface very convex, entirely impunctate, bright flavous or pale fulvous, with four rather irregularly shaped black spots at the base, often connected at the basal margin, and a smaller spot at each side at the middle of the disc, scutellum broadly ovate, black, with a small fovea at the base; elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly, very regularly and finely punctate-striate, the punctures piceous, very closely placed, flavous, with two transverse narrow black bands, the first placed before the middle, strongly angulate at the sides in a downwards direction and not extending to the lateral margins, the second band below the middle, deeply and suddenly constricted near the suture and joined to the lateral band which commences at the middle of the lateral margins and extends round the apex and upwards along the suture to the base, the shoulders also with a black spot; below and the legs flavous, finely pubescent, the breast and the middle

of the basal abdominal segments black; pygidium finely rugosely punctured, flavous, with a black spot at the apex.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*).

In the markings of the upper surface, this species, of which I received three exactly similar specimens, resembles somewhat *C. polyspilus*, Suff., *C. pustulatus*, Fab., and *C. laciniatus*, Suff., but there are many differences to distinguish the species from either. *C. polyspilus* has a black thorax and the elytral bands are differently shaped, the other two named species have no lateral stripes and the markings of the thorax are different; in one specimen the anterior thoracic spots are joined to those of the base, the markings of the under side and of the pygidium will further assist in the recognition of the species.

Cryptocephalus lividus, sp. n.

Reddish-fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ black, thorax dark red with four small black spots, impunctate, scutellum black, elytra flavous, finely punctate-striate, the sutural and lateral margins, the extreme base, a transverse band near the apex and a spot on the shoulders, black.

Length 7-8 millim.

Robust and subcylindrical, the head finely and closely punctured, pale fulvous, rather opaque, the eyes broadly emarginate, clypeus and labrum paler fulvous, antennæ rather robust, black, the lower five joints fulvous, the second very small, the third and fourth equal, the last six joints widened, elongate subquadrate; thorax almost subglobularly transverse, the sides feebly rounded, narrowed anteriorly, the surface not perceptibly punctured, dark red, with four small black spots placed obliquely subquadrate, scutellum black, broad, its apex broadly truncate, the base with a small fovea, elytra scarcely narrowed posteriorly, rather broadly lobed at the sides below the shoulders, flavous, finely and regularly punctate-striate, narrowly margined with black, a transverse narrow black band near the apex, the extreme base and a spot on the shoulders likewise black, the under side and legs fulvous, clothed with short white pubescence; legs robust, the anterior tarsi broad.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Of this large and handsome species I received two specimens from Mr. Marshall, who states that the insects were

found on a species of *Eugenia*. *C. inclusus*, Jac., from Togo is of nearly similar coloration but has a longer, less transversely and less swollen thorax, the latter has also three black spots placed transversely, and the elytra are nearly irregularly punctured; if the black colour of the elytra in the present insect is taken for that of the ground, they may be described as having a large flavous patch occupying the entire anterior portion and a smaller round flavous spot at the apex.

Cryptocephalus malvernensis, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, thorax impunctate, elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices finely wrinkled, black, the sides and the apex broadly flavous, tarsi more or less fuscous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 millim.

Head finely but not very closely punctured, black, the eyes broadly emarginate, the lower portion of the face furnished with single white hairs, antennæ rather long, black, the lower five joints flavous or fulvous, the second and third joint shorter than the fourth, of equal length, terminal joints slightly dilated; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides moderately rounded, the surface very convex and shining, black, the posterior angles rather prominently produced, the disc entirely impunctate, scutellum black, its apex truncate, elytra parallel, the suture round the scutellum rather strongly raised in shape of ridges, the disc finely punctate-striate, the punctures of the inner disc closely placed, those near the sides more remotely so and deeper, the interstices very minutely transversely wrinkled, the black discoidal portion bounded at the sides and apex by a broad yellow band which widens at the middle below the shoulders, below entirely black, the legs fulvous, prosternum oblong, longitudinally concave and finely rugose.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*).

Not unlike our European *C. Moraci* and closely allied to *C. Gurra*, Gestro, and of similar coloration, but the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, the thorax entirely black, and the elytral punctuation finer than in that species. There are three specimens before me.

Cryptocephalus varioplagiatus, sp. n.

Flavous above, the head with one, the thorax with six black spots

(the basal ones united in pairs), elytra strongly punctate-striate, two spots below the base, one near the apex and an anterior and posterior spot at the suture, black, below black, legs fulvous, spotted with black.

Length 5 millim.

Head rather closely punctured, flavous, the extreme vertex black, the base of the antennæ with another black spot, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ long and slender, black, the lower five joints flavous, the fifth joint much longer than the third or fourth, the terminal two joints thinner and more elongate than the intermediate ones; thorax strongly narrowed anteriorly, the sides feebly rounded, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, all the margins narrowly black, the base at each side with a transverse band in shape of two connected spots, the anterior portion with another slightly oblique black spot at each side, scutellum black, its apex rounded; elytra regularly and rather strongly punctate-striate, flavous, the extreme basal, sutural and apical margins black, the suture with two black spots, one near the middle, the other near the apex, each elytron with three other spots, one at the shoulder of rather elongate shape, one near the scutellum and the third at the sides, placed slightly higher than the posterior sutural spot; below black, the prosternum, mesosternum, the breast near the middle and the first abdominal segment flavous, legs fulvous, prosternum produced into an acute point at the posterior angles.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury, Lepasi River (*G. Marshall*).

The number of the spots and their position on the elytra separate this species from any other African *Cryptocephalus* known at present, and of which I have seen two specimens.

Cryptocephalus prætoriensis, sp. n.

Below pale fulvous, above flavous, the vertex of the head black, thorax with a transverse black band including three flavous spots, elytra strongly punctate-striate, black, a transverse sinuate band at the base, a spot on the shoulders, two others placed transversely below the middle and a spot at the apex, flavous, legs with black stripes.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head strongly but not closely punctured, flavous, the vertex and a spot at the base of the antennæ black, the former with a longitudinal depression, eyes large, broadly emarginate, clypeus thickened, flavous, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ extending to about the

middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, the third and fourth joint equal, twice as long as the third, terminal joints slightly thickened but elongate; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly obliquely narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight, the surface very minutely punctured when seen under a strong lens, the anterior and lateral margins broadly flavous, the basal portion black, in shape of a transverse broad band which includes three flavous round spots, a small one at each side and a larger one at the middle, scutellum black, its apex rounded, elytra regularly punctate-striate, more strongly punctured at the middle than at the suture or the sides, the interstices flat and impunctate, each elytron with five flavous spots separated by angular black bands; of the flavous markings, an elongate transverse deeply sinuate band is placed at the base near the scutellum, a small spot on the shoulder, two spots placed immediately and transversely below the middle and the fifth at the apex; if the flavous colour is taken for that of the ground, the elytra may be described as having two angulate transverse black bands, one before, the other below the middle and connected at the sides by a longitudinal stripe from the shoulders downwards, elytral epipleuræ flavous; under side pale fulvous as well as the legs, the former finely and closely punctured, the latter more or less banded with black, finely pubescent; base of the prosternum deeply concave, the angles acutely produced, pale flavous.

Hab. PRETORIA.

The single specimen which I possess of this species may perhaps be best compared with *C. flavago*, Suff., and several others belonging to the same group having black and flavous elytra; there is, however, no species amongst them in which the thorax is similarly marked or in which the elytra have five flavous spots; the colour of the under side and that of the legs also differs.

Cryptocephalus benuensis, sp. n.

Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, the thorax scarcely perceptibly punctured, with a broad lateral reflexed margin, elytra closely and strongly punctate-striate near the suture and at the sides, the rest of the disc irregularly punctured.

Length 6 millim.

Of entirely fulvous colour, the head finely and rather closely punctured, broad, the eyes broadly emarginate, the clypeus separated from the face by a semicircular groove, antennæ extending just beyond the base of the elytra, the lower six joints fulvous, the rest

black, the fifth and following joints triangularly flattened; thorax very convex, scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded with a pale coloured broadly reflexed margin, the basal margin finely serrate and black, the surface with some minute punctures, only visible under a strong lens, the scutellum ovate, pale fulvous, elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed and regularly so near the suture and the lateral margins, the space between the sixth and the next row, irregularly punctured; below and the legs fulvous, closely punctured, prosternum widened at the base, the latter straight.

Hab. NIGER-BENUÉ EXPED.

This *Cryptocephalus* is of quite different structure to any of its African congeners, and will therefore not be difficult of recognition, the reflexed margins of the thorax and the partly regular partly irregular elytral punctuation are characters rarely to be met with in species of this genus. I only know a single specimen which I received from Herr Bang-Haas.

Achænops mandibularis, sp. n.

Below black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, head rugosely punctured, black, mandibles large and prominent, thorax finely punctured, black, the lateral and anterior margins and two spots at the base, flavous, elytra finely punctate-striate, the suture, a narrow transverse band at the base and a broader one near the apex, black.

Length 3 millim.

Head broad and flat, black, rugosely punctured, the eyes with a short and rather feeble emargination, the clypeus with a broad projecting subtriangular prolongation at each side, deeply excavated in front, the mandibles broad and robust, curved, antennæ short, the terminal six joints transversely widened, black, the others flavous, the third and fourth joint short, equal, thorax about one half broader than long, the sides rather strongly rounded and narrowed anteriorly, the posterior angles acutely produced, the surface minutely and closely punctured throughout, black, the anterior margin narrowly, the lateral ones more broadly flavous, the black portion also divided by a narrow central flavous line and by two oblique spots of similar colour at the base; elytra rather finely and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices likewise finely and sparingly punctured, flavous, a narrow sutural and a transverse band at the base not quite extending to the latter nor to the lateral margins and another broad

band near the apex reaching the sides, black; below black, the legs and the prosternum fulvous, the first named robust, the latter longitudinally sulcate, the sides raised, the base truncate.

Hab. NATAL, Uitenhage (*C. Barker*).

Of this interesting little species I received a single apparently male specimen from Mr. Barker, the short antennæ, structure of the eyes and that of the prosternum agree best with the genus in which I have placed it.

Cheiriphyle, gen. nov. (*Eumolpidæ*).

Body oblong, glabrous, eyes entire, antennæ filiform, the second joint shorter and much thicker than the third, terminal joints thickened; thorax transverse, distinctly margined at the sides, the latter rounded, scutellum broader than long, elytra irregularly punctured, the sides transversely rugose, femora with a minute tooth, the tibiæ entire, the claws bifid; prosternum subquadrate, broad, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

This genus will enter the group of *Cheiriditæ* of Lefèvre's arrangement and has the general appearance of *Cheiridea*, but the lateral margin of the thorax is not serrate and the tibiæ are not emarginate at the apex; *Cheiridisia*, Jac., differs in having strongly dentate femora and a pubescent upper surface. *Stratioderus*, Weise, has a serrate thoracic margin and emarginate intermediate tibiæ.

Cheiriphyle metallica, sp. n.

Greenish æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs flavous or fulvous, head and thorax extremely closely punctured, elytra more strongly and very closely semiregularly punctured, the interstices at the sides transversely rugose.

Length 5 millim.

Head closely punctured, the clypeus separated from the face by a transverse depression, rugosely punctured, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra fulvous, the terminal joints fuscous (in some specimens, the lower joints are only fulvous at the base of each), third and following joints elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, of nearly equal width, the sides not much deflexed, the basal margin but slightly produced at the middle, the lateral margins strongly rounded, the surface very closely and irregularly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose, scutellum transverse, impunctate; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the

punctures arranged in very closely approached rows near the suture, larger and irregularly placed near the sides, with the interstices at that place transversely rugose, below æneous or greenish, the legs flavous.

Hab. BAHR EL GHAZAL (Belgian Mus. and my collection).

The femora are rather strongly incrassate and their teeth are extremely small, the rugose interstices of the sides of the elytra is further characteristic of this genus and not found in the allied genera.

Himerida clavareauvi, sp. n.

Broadly ovate and convex, æneous or cupreous, densely spotted with white scales, antennæ black, thorax and elytra variegated with white and fulvous scales and hairs.

Length 6 millim.

Head closely covered with white scales, antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, black, the basal joint clothed with white scales, the following five joints short, submoniliform, shining, the terminal joints more elongate, thickened, opaque; thorax transverse, strongly narrowed anteriorly, the lateral margins obsolete, the surface closely covered with white scales and fulvous hairs, scutellum pentagonal, similarly pubescent, elytra cupreous like the rest of the surface, the white scales forming numerous small patches and transverse bands, the interstices clothed with fulvous bristle-like hairs, below and the legs similarly pubescent, the femora dentate, claws bifid.

Hab. LUITPOLDKETTE, AFRICA orient. (Belgian Mus. and my collection).

Of this handsome species I received several specimens from Mons. Clavareau; the cupreous ground colour and the numerous white elytral spots consisting of scales will distinguish the insect at first sight.

Macetes variegatus, sp. n.

Dark æneous, clothed with white pubescence, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, thorax finely and closely punctured, with three bands of whitish hairs, elytra of similar punctuation with transverse bands and spots of whitish pubescence, femora dark cupreous the anterior and posterior ones strongly dentate.

Length 5 millim.

Head finely and rather closely punctured, æneous or more or less

cupreous, clothed with white pubescence, the clypeus deeply triangularly emarginate, labrum trigonate, smooth, with a few punctures at the anterior edge, eyes nearly entire, antennæ fulvous, the terminal joints thickened, the basal one stained with cupreous above, third joint one half longer than the second one, thorax about one half broader than long, rounded and widened at the middle, the disc swollen, obsoletely transversely depressed anteriorly, finely and closely punctured with lateral and a central (more or less distinct) bands of white hairs, scutellum subpentagonal, pubescent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders angulate, the base with a very feeble transverse depression, clothed with rather long white hairs which form two more or less distinct transverse or ring-shaped bands below the base and a spot near the apex, the latter also strongly pubescent, below and the legs likewise clothed with white hairs, the anterior and posterior femora strongly dilated and with a strong tooth, intermediate tibiæ less strongly toothed, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, claws bifid.

Hab. S. AFRICA, Dunbrody (*Rev. O'Neil*).

This species seems allied to *M. perringuicyi*, Lefèv., but differs in the fine and close punctuation of the thorax and elytra, in the feeble depression of the latter, and in having the entire tibiæ and tarsi of fulvous colour. In specimens which are not rubbed, the pubescence is dense and obscures the sculpture, and the bands or spots formed by the white pubescence can only just be made out. I have received five specimens from the Rev. O'Neil.

Macetes ornatipennis, sp. n.

Below black with æneous gloss, thorax with elongate punctures, black, sparingly pubescent, elytra finely punctate-striate, purplish, the sides with a narrow golden cupreous band; femora scarcely visibly toothed.

Length 4 millim.

Head rather strongly and moderately closely punctured, black, sparingly pubescent, the sides of the clypeus raised, the anterior margin semicircularly emarginate, the antennæ with the lower six joints fulvous, the following three piceous (the last joints wanting); thorax twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, the sides forming an obtuse angle near the base, the disc obsoletely transversely depressed anteriorly, black, the anterior margin metallic greenish, the surface rather remotely impressed with elongate punctures, sparingly pubescent, scutellum broad, pubescent, blackish, elytra slightly

depressed below the base, rather regularly punctate-striate, the punctures much stronger at the sides, the interstices finely pubescent, purplish, the sides occupied by a golden cupreous band from the shoulders to the apex, below and the legs nearly black, the anterior and posterior femora widened, with a very minute tooth; prosternum broad, claws bifid.

Hab. CAPE.

I possess a single specimen of this well-marked species which agrees with *Maccetes* in everything except the nearly unarmed femora, but as this character is often variable I have thought it best not to remove the species from the genus.

Nerissus tuberculatus, sp. n.

Greenish-black below, legs piceous, above greenish, clothed with yellowish hairs, thorax finely rugose, the lateral margins denticulate, elytra transversely rugose with numerous small black tubercles, metallic greenish.

Length 8 millim.

Head elongate, greenish-black, finely punctured, clothed with yellow hairs, sides of the clypeus raised, its anterior margin straight, labrum fulvous, mandibles robust, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, blackish, rather robust, the third joint one half longer than the second, terminal joints twice as long as broad, thorax about one half broader than long, transversely subquadrate, rather flattened, the lateral margins rounded and finely denticulate, the surface closely and strongly punctured, clothed with yellow hairs, the ground colour greenish, submetallic, scutellum subpentagonal, pubescent, elytra of a more decided green colour than the thorax, transversely rugose and covered with numerous shining small tubercles, the interstices deeply punctured and not very thickly clothed with yellow adpressed pubescence, and more sparingly with stiff erect black hairs, below nearly black, sparingly pubescent, legs piceous, the intermediate and the posterior tibiæ emarginate at the apex, claws bifid.

Hab. CAMEROONS.

The single specimen I possess of this species differs from any of its allies in the tuberculate elytra and the not very close pubescence, the former are not very highly raised, but very distinct, black and shining.

Nerissus bicoloratus, sp. n.

Black, head and thorax strongly punctured, clothed with thick fulvous pubescence, elytra sculptured like the thorax, the disc clothed with fulvous, the sides with white pubescence.

Length 6 millim.

Head clothed with long dark yellow pubescence, black, as well as the labrum, antennæ long and slender, black, terminal joints much longer than broad, thorax transversely subquadrate, of the usual shape, the sides finely serrate, the surface rather depressed, rugosely punctured and of the same kind of pubescence as the head, scutellum likewise covered with hairs, elytra sculptured like the thorax, the yellow pubescence occupying the greater part of the disc, changing from yellow to white at the sides and the apex, below and the breast clothed with white hairs.

Hab. SENEGAL.

A typical *Nerissus* and well distinguished by the differently coloured pubescence of the upper surface, one a bright dark yellow or pale fulvous, the other white. I only know a single specimen contained in my collection.

Lefèvreva semistriata, sp. n.

Below piceous, above testaceous, thorax transverse, minutely and closely punctured, elytra closely and strongly semipunctate-striate with three or four smooth longitudinal lines, legs fulvous.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Head broad, closely punctured at the anterior portion, the punctures partly elongate, the vertex nearly impunctate, clypeus not separated, its anterior edge slightly concave, labrum and mandibles fulvous, antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal six joints slightly widened, second joint about one half shorter than the third, the latter and the following two joints equal; thorax twice as broad as long, slightly widened at the middle, the sides rather strongly rounded, the angles in shape of a small tooth, the surface very minutely and closely punctured, the punctures shallow and of somewhat oblong shape, scutellum impunctate, elytra much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation arranged in closely approached rows but getting obsolete near the apex and interrupted by four more or less distinct smooth longitudinal lines which assume the shape of costæ near the sides; below piceous, legs fulvous, the tibiæ entire, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints, the third deeply and

elongately bilobed, claws appendiculate, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Closely allied to *L. brunnea*, Jac., but larger, the antennæ shorter, the thorax more finely punctured and the elytra with longitudinal narrow smooth spaces which are absent in the allied species. I have received three specimens from Mr. Marshall.

Iefèrrea thoracica, sp. n.

Fulvous, glabrous, thorax extremely closely and finely punctured, the interstices reticulate, elytra paler and shining, finely punctate-striate.

Length 2 millim.

Head impressed at the anterior portion with very closely placed shallow, round punctures, the interstices of which are reticulate, the clypeus not separated, its anterior edge straight, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, flavous, the second joint about a third shorter than the following ones, terminal joints slightly thickened, elongate, thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, with a narrow margin, the angles rather obtuse, the surface sculptured entirely like that of the head, scutellum triangular, impunctate, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, paler and more shining, subcylindrical, regularly punctate-striate, each elytron with about 14 or 15 rows of punctures, finer but distinct to the apex; below dark fulvous, the legs flavous, femora unarmed, tibiæ entire, claws appendiculate; prosternum narrowed between the coxæ.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Smaller than *L. brunnea*, Jac., from the same locality and distinguished by the sculpturing of the head and thorax which consists of shallow, round punctures crowded together with the interstices finely reticulate.

Pseudomalegia tibialis, sp. n.

Black, the tibiæ fulvous, above æneous, the thorax brassy, finely alutaceous, elytra more distinctly punctured in extremely closely placed rows, finely pubescent, tarsi black, the antennæ with the second and third joint fulvous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head obscure æneous, not distinctly punctured, the pubescence obscuring any sculpturing, the clypeus not separated from the face, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the second and third joint more or less fulvous, the second thickened, shorter than the third, the terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax subcylindrical, the sides rounded at the middle, constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, the surface sculptured like that of the head, furnished with very short golden pubescence; elytra dark æneous, closely and distinctly punctured, the punctures arranged in very closely approached rows and clothed with thin grey pubescence, below and the femora blackish, the tibiæ entire, fulvous, the tarsi black, claws bifid.

Hab. CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody (*Rev. O'Neil*).

Of this little species I received a single specimen, it agrees with the other species of the genus in the entire tibiæ and general shape but differs in sculpturing and in the colour of the legs.

Mashonania, gen. n.

Body elongate, pubescent above, eyes entire, antennæ filiform, the second joint scarcely shorter than the third, thorax transverse, the lateral margins distinct, scutellum subpentagonal, elytra irregularly punctured, legs slender, the femora moderately thickened, tibiæ not emarginate at the apex, the claws bifid, prosternum narrow between the coxæ, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

The affinities of this genus seem to be partly those of the *Leprotites* and those of the *Pseudocolaspites*, the shape and the general pubescent upper surface agree with the first-named group, but the thorax has distinct lateral margins; the entire tibiæ and bifid claws agree with the *Pseudocolaspites*, but the prosternum is narrow and the general appearance of the insect different; this latter agrees better with *Malegia* or *Habrophora* and *Lefèvreæ*, from the last-named genus, the different shape of the thorax and the pubescent upper surface separates the genus.

Mashonania brunnea, sp. n.

Pale fulvous above, below black, antennæ and legs fulvous, upper surface closely covered with silky yellowish hairs, elytra minutely and closely punctured.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head broad, the clypeus not defined, closely and strongly punctured, the rest of the surface closely pubescent, apex of the clypeus straight, palpi slender, flavous, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, slender, the basal three joints of nearly equal length, the following longer, the terminal ones slightly thickened, thorax twice and a half as broad as long, the sides rounded, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the basal margin oblique, slightly produced at the middle, the surface closely covered with grey pubescence, obscuring the sculpturing, scutellum similarly pubescent, elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, elongate and rather pointed at the apex, finely and closely punctured, the puncturing nearly invisible on account of the yellowish-grey pubescence ; the breast and abdomen blackish, sparingly covered with hairs.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Mashonania nigrita, sp. n.

Black, pubescent, the antennæ fulvous, the upper joints fuscous, thorax transverse, finely coriaceous, clothed with white pubescence, elytra finely semipunctate-striate, pubescent like the thorax, femora with a tooth.

Length 3 millim.

Of entirely black colour, the head finely coriaceous, opaque, the eyes large, entire, the clypeus not separated from the face, its sides raised in shape of a ridge, labrum fulvous, the terminal joints of the palpi piceous, antennæ slender, the third and fourth joint equal, longer than the second, fourth and following joints more elongate, not thickened ; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the angles not produced but distinct, the disc entirely coriaceous or finely rugose and clothed like the head with fine white pubescence, scutellum subquadrate, pubescent, elytra with closely approached rows of fine punctures, opaque, pubescent like the other parts, femora rather thickened, with a distinct tooth.

Hab. NATAL, Malvern (*C. Barker*).

The single specimen kindly sent by Mr. Barker agrees entirely with the other species except in the dentate femora, but this character may possibly be peculiar only to the male sex as is sometimes the case ; the whole insect is of black and opaque coloration with the exception of the labrum and the antennæ.

Rhembastus semibrunneus, sp. n.

Fulvous with æneous gloss, the antennæ and legs paler, head and thorax closely punctured, the latter crowded with round, nearly confluent punctures, elytra fulvous with æneous gloss, closely punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate, the lateral margins dark æneous.

Length 3 millim.

Of subelongate shape, fulvous with a slight æneous gloss, the head strongly rugose at the vertex the punctures confluent, the clypeus less strongly but very closely punctured, its anterior margin slightly concave, eyes surrounded by a narrow sulcus, antennæ of moderate length, entirely pale fulvous, the second joint quite as long, if not longer than the third one, the terminal five joints thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded at the middle, the angles distinct, the surface crowded with deep round punctures extending to all the margins, with a faint metallic greenish gloss, the lateral margins darker, scutellum impunctate, elytra of a more pronounced fulvous colour with a faint metallic hue, finely and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides longitudinally costate, the punctures at the same place larger and deeper, the lateral margins dark greenish æneous, legs fulvous, the femora with a very minute tooth; the prosternum elongate, narrowed at the middle, strongly rugose; claws deeply bifid.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Of this species Mr. Marshall has sent three specimens, they differ from any of their allies in the rugosely punctured head and thorax in connection with the costate and semifulvous elytra. Lefèvre has described a species, *Syagrus rugiceps* (Descript. new spec. Trans. S. Afric. Philosph. Soc. 1890), which seems to agree with the present insect in colour and sculpturing (to judge from a five-line description), but his species is of double the size and of different coloration.

R. puncticollis, Har., seems another closely allied species but is described as "cupreo-æneus," with reddish-piceous antennæ and legs, and no mention is made of the costate lateral interstices of the elytra, nor is a certain determination of such closely allied species possible when such short and unsatisfactory descriptions are given.

Rhembastus incermis, sp. n.

Pale fulvous with a slight æneous gloss, apical joints of the

antennæ fuscous, thorax closely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the punctures often doubled, the interstices convex, femora unarmed.

Length 4-5 millim.

Of rather elongate shape, the head finely and not very closely punctured, the clypeus not or scarcely separated from the face, transverse, similarly punctured as the head, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal four joints fuscous, second joint as long as the following ones, basal joint short and thick, thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides but slightly deflexed, feebly rounded, with a narrow margin, the surface slightly more strongly punctured than the head, the sides more closely so than the disc, the punctures of slightly oblong shape, scutellum oblong, impunctate; elytra subcylindrical, generally of paler coloration than the thorax, the punctuation scarcely stronger than that of the thorax, arranged in somewhat irregular rows, often geminately, the interstices, especially at the sides longitudinally costate, the punctuation distinct to the apex; below rather darker, the femora without a tooth, the posterior tibiæ deeply emarginate at the apex, claws bifid.

Hab. ZAMBI (Belgian Mus. and my collection).

This species agrees in every respect with *Rhembastus* except in the unarmed femora which even under a strong lens show no sign of a tooth, but as this character is not always to be depended on it would not be wise to separate the insect generically; the female is much larger and broader and the upper surface is frequently more æneous in colour than fulvous, but the apex of the elytra is in all the specimens before me paler than the rest of the surface; the species is principally distinguished by the irregular punctures forming the elytral striæ and by the unarmed femora, the prosternum is broad but scarcely sulcate at the sides.

Rhembastus mashonanus, sp. n.

Dark piceous with æneous lustre, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, head and thorax closely and rather strongly punctured, elytra punctured in irregular rows, the punctures often double, nearly indistinct near the apex, femora unarmed.

Length 4 millim.

Of elongate, subcylindrical shape, the head very closely and rather strongly punctured, the punctures confluent at the clypeus, the latter not separated from the face, its anterior edge straight,

obscure fulvous, palpi pale fulvous, eyes not surrounded by a sulcus, antennæ slender, extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three or four joints fulvous, the second joint nearly as long as the third, but thicker, the fourth to the seventh joint fulvous at the apex, the terminal ones distinctly thicker, thorax transversely subquadrate, twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly prominent, the surface closely impressed with deep, round punctures, which extend to all the margins, scutellum elongate, impunctate, its apex pointed, elytra strongly and irregularly punctate-striate, the punctures frequently double especially so anteriorly, the interstices also with some very fine punctures but not raised; below and the legs dark piceous, the tarsi rather lighter; prosternum oblong, distinctly punctured, slightly longitudinally sulcate at the sides.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Colasposoma curvipes, sp. n.

Dark æneous, very shining, head and thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra as closely but more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices at the sides finely transversely rugose, anterior tibiæ curved.

Mas. Thorax strongly transverse, widened at the sides, elytra with a feeble lateral depression, anterior femora dentate, their tibiæ strongly curved.

Length 5-6 millim.

Mas. Head finely and somewhat closely punctured, with a feeble central groove, the clypeus rather obsoletely separated from the face, the sutures stained with cupreous, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two or three joints fulvous, the basal joint more or less stained with æneous, thorax about three times broader than long, narrowed at the middle, the anterior margin strongly concave, the sides strongly rounded, widest at the base, the disc convex, finely and closely punctured, the sides finely transversely strigose (more distinctly so in the female), scutellum twice as broad as long, with a few punctures, elytra rather short, feebly depressed below the base, closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures unevenly arranged in rows near the suture, the sides more irregularly punctate and finely transversely rugose; the penis strongly curved, the apex produced into a long and pointed end.

Hab. IKUTA, AFRICA or.

Of this distinct species I received several specimens

from the Belgian Museum. The insects may perhaps best be compared to *C. laticolle*, Lefèv., on account of the laterally broadened thorax, but the entire colour is dark bronze or æneous and the sculpturing of the upper surface is quite different, the same parts are also very shining and not subopaque, the colour of the legs does not differ from that of the body and the anterior femora are armed with a distinct tooth; the penis of *C. laticolle* is not produced into a long point but is suddenly constricted at the apex into a short tooth.

Corynodes auripes, sp. n.

Greenish-blue, head and thorax minutely punctured, very shining, elytra subopaque, finely punctured in irregular rather distant rows, legs metallic greenish-cupreous, claws appendiculate.

Length 12 millim.

Head finely punctured, very convex, the supra ocular sulci very broad and deep, impunctate, clypeus separated by deep grooves, wedge-shaped, closely and not very strongly punctured and finely pubescent, labrum greenish, mandibles black, antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower five joints cupreous, the rest dark purplish, very broadly dilated, thorax subcylindrical, rather long, the lateral margins straight, the disc very closely and finely punctured intermixed with numerous larger punctures, the surface of a brassy greenish tint, much more shining than the elytra, the latter greenish-blue, with double or treble very irregular rows of fine punctures, the interstices aciculate, the breast and the legs metallic green, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less cupreous, abdomen dark blue, closely punctured; the penis is short and strongly curved, the apex strongly rounded and rather suddenly pointed, the upper cavity short and broad.

Hab. BIBI, Bahr el Gazal (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own).

I know of no African *Corynodes* of similar coloration in connection with the elytral sculpture.

Corynodes varicolor, sp. n.

Obscure cupreous, violaceous or blue, the head sparingly punctured, the thorax elongate, scarcely perceptibly punctured, elytra rather finely, closely and regularly punctured, the punctures more closely and irregularly placed near the apex, claws appendiculate.

Length 10 millim.

Elongate and nearly parallel, the head very strongly convex at the vertex, the latter sparingly punctured, the clypeus bounded at the separation from the face above by two deep oblong fovea which are divided by a narrow central ridge, antennæ extending beyond the base of the thorax, the last five joints very strongly widened and flattened, black or purplish; thorax conical, elongate, narrowed anteriorly, the sides straight, very strongly deflexed, the surface extremely minutely and irregularly punctured, very shining; elytra subcylindrical, punctured in closely approached irregular rows; below nearly impunctate, the sides of the thorax extremely finely strigose.

Hab. DAHOMEY, Porto Novo.

I must separate this species from any of its African congeners on account of the sculpturing of the thorax and that of the elytra, which is less closely placed and more regular than in *C. compressicornis*, Fab. This insect is also of different coloration, the thorax is shorter and broader, and the claws are bifid. *C. dejeani*, Berth., has a strongly punctured thorax and semi-rugose elytra; there are specimens of the present insect before me of blue, violet and semicupreous colour, in the larger probably female insect, the elytral puncturing is very close and fine, and the interstices are often finely aciculate.

Anomomera, Fairm. (Ann. Fr. 1887).

I cannot find any differences to separate this genus from *Centroscelis*, in which the tibiæ are likewise widened into a tooth at the apex. Fairmaire compares his genus with *Gonioctena* only, but not with the first-named genus, and the dilated posterior femora and the structure of the claws are likewise to be found in *Centroscelis*; as to the shape of the prosternum and the state of the cavities, or the smooth or pubescent elytral epipleuræ, the author leaves us in ignorance.

Chrysomela transvalense, sp. n.

Dark æneous, subopaque, the antennæ and the under side and legs nearly black, thorax finely and sparingly punctured, more closely so at the sides, elytra much more strongly and irregularly punctate, the space near the lateral margins impunctate.

Length 6 millim.

Head minutely granulate and extremely finely and remotely punctured when seen under a very strong lens, the clypeus separated by a deep semicircular groove, antennæ black, short, the basal joint very robust, nearly subquadrate, the second short, the third longer than the fourth joint, the terminal five thickened, the apical joint ovately pointed; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, slightly rounded and narrowed towards the apex, all the angles distinct but not acute, the surface finely and remotely punctured, intermixed with some still smaller punctuation, the latter more closely placed but scarcely stronger at the sides than at the middle, scutellum small; elytra widened towards the middle, very convex, much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures irregularly and not closely placed, the suture unaccompanied by an impressed line, the interstices very minutely granulate, without smaller punctures, the space near the lateral margins rather broadly impunctate, the latter itself accompanied by a row of deep punctures; epipleuræ very broad and smooth, impunctate and non-pubescent; prosternum very narrow with a central raised ridge, claws simple.

Hab. TRANSVAAL.

I find it quite impossible to determine with any degree of certainty the unicolorous æneous species of this genus described, or rather diagnosed, by Vogel in his monograph; the differences he points out in his species are so vague and unsatisfactory, and apply only partially to any species, and all details so necessary are withheld, that it seems to me to be better to ignore all those of his species which are mentioned in this way. I cannot refer the present insect to any of that author's species, since the punctuation of the thorax and that of the elytra do not agree, as far as I am able to judge; the ridge of the prosternum seems another distinguishing character of the present insect, which may possibly be Vogel's *C. natalensis*, although the lateral portions of the elytra near the margins are not raised as the author gives it.

Polysticta confluens, Gerst. var. *marshalli*, sp. n.

Reddish fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ, the sides of the breast and the legs black, thorax variolose-punctate at the sides only, with four small black spots, elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured.

Var. Thorax without spots.

Length 8 millim.

Head with a few minute punctures, the clypeus distinctly separated by oblique grooves, palpi black, the last joint scarcely shorter than the preceding one, antennæ short, extending to the base of the thorax only, black, the lower two joints flavous, terminal joints strongly transverse; thorax three times broader than long, the sides straight, rounded anteriorly, the anterior margin deeply concave below the eyes, nearly straight at the middle, the disc very minutely and rather sparingly punctured, variolose-punctate near the lateral margins, of a pale brick-red colour, with four round black spots of which two small ones are placed at the middle near the base and the others rather larger a little higher near the sides, scutellum deep black, impunctate, elytra rather finely punctate-striate, the punctures not very regularly placed, below coloured like the upper side, the breast at the sides and the legs black, claws simple, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

Mr. Marshall has sent two specimens of this interesting variety which he took in company with the normal form.

Chrysomela salisburyensis, sp. n.

Metallic æneous below, the basal joints of the antennæ flavous, thorax metallic green, the sides with a large cupreous patch, deeply depressed and confluent punctured, elytra reddish cupreous, with five metallic green narrow bands, the latter limited by rows of fine punctures, the interstices impunctate.

Length 7 millim.

Hab. MASHONALAND, Salisbury; in swamp (*G. Marshall*).

I am obliged to separate this species from *C. americana*, L., to which insect it is otherwise closely allied, for several reasons, the sculpturing of the thorax, that of the elytra and the structure of the male organ is quite different; in *C. americana* the lateral margins of the thorax are scarcely raised, and the punctures preceding them are well separated and distinct; in the present insect, on the contrary, the margins are strongly raised, and preceded by a broad and flattened depression, within which the punctures are so crowded (in the male insect) as to be almost indistinct; this is not so much the case in the female, but more marked also here than in the allied species, the punctuation of the elytra is not deep and regular, but fine, and the rows of punctures are not anything so regularly placed

as in *C. americana*; lastly, the penis is much more strongly curved and broader, but agrees in general structure except at the apex, which at the sides is turned downwards into a triangular widening near the point.

Specimens from Abyssinia in my collection are larger, but the sculpturing of the thorax and that of the elytra are similar, except that the interstices between the narrow green bands are finely but distinctly punctured; whether this is again another closely allied form, or only a local aberration, the examination of the penis will probably decide, but I have only female specimens for examination. Lastly, Fairmaire has described a *C. interversa* from Kilimandjaro, which he says differs from *C. americana* in the reversion of the elytral coloured bands, but his description is quite unintelligible in regard to these bands, as he speaks of a sutural, a 4th, 5th, and 7th band (meaning, I suppose, the narrow purplish stripes which are limited by punctures, but of which each elytron only has five). I possess a specimen likewise from Kilimandjaro which answers partly Fairmaire's description, but as the author says nothing of the sculpture of the thorax, or other details, his species must remain obscure. My specimen, from the same locality, agrees in the main points with *C. americana*, but as it is a female one cannot come to a settled conclusion as to its identity. Of *C. salisburyensis* there are three specimens before me which agree very nearly in the details pointed out above.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

- Fig. 1. *Cryptocephalus lividus*.
 2. „ „ *varioplagiatus*.
 3. „ „ *bakeri*.
 4. *Miopristis hirta*.
 5. „ „ *varipes*.
 6. „ „ *melanocephalus*.
 7. *Camptolenes brevitarsis*.
 8. *Diapromorpha tigrina*.
 9. *Peploptera curvilinea*.
 10. *Diapromorpha terminata*.
 11. *Gyriodera sublævicollis*.
 12. *Himerida clavareauii*.